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literary response to our war in the Philippines, it is certain that there has begun to appear a literature against it; and if our policy is not changed, this literature of revolt will deepen and spread." Every one must have noticed the fact to which Mr. Allen here calls attention. It would not be at all difficult to gather together in a short time a large number of poems, some of them of a very high order (like the fine poem by Mrs. Hoyt, published in our March issue), condemning in sad or indignant verses the wrong which we have been doing, the lapse from that high spirit and conduct which has animated our past and set all the poets to singing. The course taken with practical unanimity by our literary men and women in reference to the Philippine aggression has been one of the most encouraging things in the national life. One may be perfectly sure of what Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow and Emerson would have written with passionate pen, if they had been still with us.

Brevities.

. . . When the Filipino leaders, General Pilar and others, were placed on the United States ships for deportation to Guam, the wives, children and sweethearts followed to the wharf, weeping and tearing their hair. Gray-headed women, some of them mothers of the prisoners, ran barefoot in the road, tears streaming down their faces. Delightful reading to liberty-loving Americans!

. . . Chaplain Nave of the United States army declares that "alcohol has actually slain more soldiers since the organization of our army than all our wars except the Civil War," and that it "has loaded pension lists with men who lie as a burden on the people."

. . . The *Saturday Evening Post* says that "the independence which the United States will give to Cuba is beautifully done up in red tape, with the long end in Washington." This figure is exact except the "red tape," which ought to have been "hemp rope."

. . . Mr. John Mather of Manchester, England, writes to the editor of this paper: "I trust that your great country may be saved from the military madness that is costing us so dearly."

. . . The judicial congress, composed of two official delegates from each of the Central American republics, which held its sessions during February at Salvador City, Salvador, formulated a declaration that hereafter all exchange of products between the Central American states shall be free of duties. It is said that all the governments will ratify this declaration.

. . . The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of (Liberal) Friends, with a membership of more than eleven thousand, has through its Committee on Peace and Arbitration sent to the legislature at Harrisburg a strong protest against the passing of any bill having for its object the introduction of military drill into the public schools of the state.

. . . John Morley has suggested that in future when the toast "the navy and the army" is proposed, it should be extended a little, and the wording should be: "The navy and the army, and the clergy of all denominations."

. . . A great peace meeting was held on the 8th of February at Hamburg, Germany, under the auspices of the Hamburg-Altona Peace Society, the audience numbering two thousand people. Addresses were made by Mr. Kopsch of the Reichstag and by Mr. Hennings of Cape Colony.

. . . *L'Arbitrage entre Nations*, the organ of the French International Arbitration Society, begins the new century in an enlarged and improved form. The first number contains able articles by eminent men, among others one on "The Peace Movement," by Frederic Passy.

. . . Theodore Parker used to say, speaking of the Mexican War and of slavery, that ministers and churches "make unnecessary haste to find excuses for war and national wickedness."

. . . The *Literary Digest* of March 16 copies a considerable portion of the address on the "Absurdities of Militarism" delivered by Ernest Howard Crosby at the commemorative peace meeting in Tremont Temple on the 16th of January. This address is now published in pamphlet form by the AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

. . . Many army chaplains recently assigned to service in the Philippines have made such serious objections to the order that Secretary Root has been compelled to reconsider it. These war-ministers do not seem to covet the glory of dying in tropical hospitals for their country and for the spiritual welfare of the fighting men!

. . . The British naval estimates for the coming year reach a total of £30,875,500, or in round numbers \$150,000,000.

Open Letter to President McKinley.

At the regular bimonthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Peace Society held on March 25 (the first meeting of the Board after the adjournment of Congress and the putting of the whole power of government in the Philippines into the hands of the President), it was voted unanimously to publish the following open letter to President McKinley:

William McKinley, President of the United States:

The war mania of these last few years outrages the conscience of the civilized world. The most advanced nations have been guilty. Our attack on Spain, justified by many on the score of humanity to the outraged Cubans, set on fire the passions of war, which still rage in the Philippines.

We earnestly appeal to you to exert your powers to the utmost to bring this cruel war to the earliest possible termination, and meanwhile to prohibit all those acts of torture by our soldiers or under the surveillance of our officers, which have been officially reported and which would have been inconceivable to America a few years ago.

We appeal to you to issue a proclamation to the Filipinos over your own signature, pledging to them the fullest Rights and Liberties, with all possible magnanimity in your own good judgment.

The war mania is equally flagrant in the bloody and protracted efforts of the British to crush and destroy the liberties of the Boer republics. We regret that the influence of America cannot be used to obtain terms for the Boers short of national annihilation.

The war mania has spread into China, and has incited infernal cruelties by the Chinese and upon them. It now threatens to embroil the civilized nations in universal war.

We rejoice to believe that the wise, calm and firm statesmanship of the State Department, under the direction of Mr. John Hay, has been a powerful factor in preserving peace among the allied forces, and in promoting a reasonable settlement.

In conclusion, we ask you to believe that the true glory and the supreme influence of the United States have grown in this last century out of her recognition of the rights and liberties of all men and her noble reliance upon moral forces.

The present craze for a large army and a great navy is an abdication of our peaceful moral supremacy, which was the glory of America and was leading the world rapidly up the pathway of civilization. The reliance upon mere brute force and its glorification are treason to the ideals of our people.

Peace, the Conqueror.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

The great and sole expansionist am I.
Naught but the whole, naught but the whole, I cry.
Away with these weak-kneed and doting *Karls*,
Who want a piece and tremble at the snarls
Snarled by their brother thieves; with them away!
Rejoice, O Earth, to see my bright'ning day!
Rejoice, O Man, to own my gentle sway!

Hark to my words, O dreaded man of War!
I have no need of thee.
Stand thou aside: six thousand years are more
Than Hell's—are thine. No plea!
Away! away! away!
Rejoice, O Earth, now comes a gentle sway!

Ho, all ye toilers, come to work, to work.
'Tis play that will no manly feelings irk.
Melt down these guns to bands of shining steel,
To make firm pathways for the Nation's weal.
Add to it every pound from armored ships;
Lightened, they kiss the waves with peaceful lips,
And to their ensign every ensign dips.

Hark to my words, O dreaded man of force!
I have no need of thee.
'Twixt kingdom mine and kingdom thine, divorce.
Love, erstwhile bound, is free.
Oh stay! oh stay! oh stay!
And hail, with love, the ever bright'ning day.

The poor ye have alway with ye, with ye,
Not in the kingdom ruled by me, for see
Here such equality and joy in life,
The nations vie with emulating strife
To come beneath the soft and kindly rule
Swayed—with a discard of the butcher's tool—
By him, "The Prince of Peace," whom War calls fool.

Hark to my words, O ye, ye dreaded twain!
I have much need of thee.
Transformed, join ye the servants of my train;
For Peace—make needed plea.
Oh pray! oh pray! oh pray!
The hast'ning of the bright'ning, glorious day!

Philippine War Has Tended to Increasing Degeneration.

Not only in South Africa, of which we wrote specifically in our last issue, but in the Philippines also, have the inevitable cruelty and inherent wickedness of war, for no matter what purpose waged, manifested themselves in most unmistakable ways. We cannot better set forth again what we mean by this statement than by quoting from the third of the articles which George Kennan has written for the *Outlook*. It will be remembered that Mr. Kennan has had access to official documents, to letters of officers and men, and to other means of information which have been opened practically to him alone. It is significant that he should find himself compelled by the evidence to close his series of articles with what is not only a severe arraignment of the barbarous manner in which the war has been carried on, but what is, in fact, when rightly interpreted, a condemnation of war in itself as "hell," even when it does not have "Spanish improvements":

"That we have inspired a considerable part of the Philippine population with a feeling of intense hostility toward us, and given them reason for deep-seated and implacable resentment, there can be no doubt. We have offered them many verbal assurances of benevolent intention, but at the same time we have killed their unresisting wounded; we hold fifteen hundred or two thousand of them in prison; we have established at Guam a penal colony for their leaders; and we are now resorting, directly or indirectly, to old Spanish inquisitorial methods, such as the 'water torture,' in order to compel silent prisoners to speak or reluctant witnesses to testify. That the present generation of Filipinos will forget these things is hardly to be expected.

"The most noticeable tendency that has manifested itself in the progress of the war is a tendency toward greater severity, not to say cruelty, in our dealings with the natives. There is a good deal of evidence to show that, if we did not kill unresisting Filipino prisoners and wounded in the beginning, we have come to it at last. Soldiers just back from the islands do not hesitate to admit the bayonetings of the wounded, and their admission has strong confirmation in the official reports of generals in the fields. General MacArthur, for example, gives, without comment, the following statistics of Filipino killed and wounded in the ten months ended November 1, 1900: 'Killed, 3,227; wounded, 694.'

"The normal proportion of killed to wounded, as shown by our own losses in the Philippines and elsewhere, is one to two or three. In the case of the Filipinos this proportion is more than reversed, the killed exceeding the wounded in the proportion of four and six-tenths to one. The irresistible conclusion is that we increased the number of killed by putting to death the wounded. If there be any other explanation of the figures, it has not been suggested to me, and no other explanation suggests itself.

"It is a melancholy fact, which has recently had bloody illustration in China, that soldiers of civilized nations, in dealing with an inferior race, do not observe the laws of honorable warfare as they would observe them were they dealing with their equals and fighting fellow-Christians. They refer to the dark-skinned native contemptuously as